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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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4 Des Voeux Rd. Cent.
Phone 27.

No. 18,788. 號八十八百七千八萬一第 日三初月七年午戊 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9th, 1918. 五拜禮 號九月八年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 15
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " 15
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " 15
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " 10
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " 10
2.15 " " 2.45 " "	" " 15
2.45 " " 3.00 " "	" " 10
NIGHT CARS.	
8.30 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
1.30 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 11.00 a.m.	" " 10
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 15
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 10
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 15
6.30 " " 8.30 " "	" " 10
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.	

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
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Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
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stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
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tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheques
or Compro Order representing Bank
Notes
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General Managers. 11843

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 2 Local a.m.	No. 3 Through Express p.m.	No. 4 Local p.m.	No. 5 Through Express p.m.	No. 6 Local p.m.	No. 7 Through Express p.m.	No. 8 Local p.m.
CANTON (at the Pier)	7.30	8.15	11.15	11.45	1.15	1.45	4.15	4.45
SHAM CHUN	7.45	8.30	11.30	12.00	1.30	2.00	4.30	5.00
SHAM SHUI	7.55	8.40	11.40	12.10	1.40	2.10	4.40	5.10
TAIPO	8.05	8.50	11.50	12.20	1.50	2.20	4.50	5.20
TAIPO MARKET	8.15	9.00	12.00	12.30	2.00	2.30	5.00	5.30
TAIPO	8.25	9.10	12.10	12.40	2.10	2.40	5.10	5.40
SHAM SHUI	8.35	9.20	12.20	12.50	2.20	2.50	5.20	5.50
SHAM CHUN	8.45	9.30	12.30	1.00	2.30	3.00	5.30	6.00
YANAM	8.55	9.40	12.40	1.10	2.40	3.10	5.40	6.10
HUNG HONG	9.05	9.50	12.50	1.20	2.50	3.20	5.50	6.20
KOWLOON	9.15	10.00	1.00	1.30	3.00	3.30	6.00	6.30

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Local a.m.	No. 2 Through Express a.m.	No. 3 Local a.m.	No. 4 Through Express a.m.	No. 5 Local p.m.	No. 6 Through Express p.m.	No. 7 Local p.m.	No. 8 Through Express p.m.
KOWLOON	6.30	7.15	8.00	8.30	10.15	10.45	1.15	1.45
HUNG HONG	6.40	7.25	8.10	8.40	10.25	10.55	1.25	1.55
YANAM	6.50	7.35	8.20	8.50	10.35	11.05	1.35	2.05
SHAM CHUN	7.00	7.45	8.30	9.00	10.45	11.15	1.45	2.15
TAIPO	7.10	7.55	8.40	9.10	10.55	11.25	1.55	2.25
TAIPO MARKET	7.20	8.05	8.50	9.20	11.05	11.35	2.05	2.35
SHAM SHUI	7.30	8.15	9.00	9.30	11.15	11.45	2.15	2.45
SHAM CHUN	7.40	8.25	9.10	9.40	11.25	11.55	2.25	2.55
YANAM	7.50	8.35	9.20	9.50	11.35	12.05	2.35	3.05
CANTON (at the Pier)	8.00	8.45	9.30	10.00	11.45	12.15	2.45	3.15

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NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this
table will connect with the trains as shown.

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Stations	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Fanling dep.	6.00	8.30	2.50	Shatankok dep.	7.10	10.15
Shatankok arr.	6.55	9.30	3.50	Fanling arr.	8.05	11.10

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Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	33	24	44

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Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	58	6	6
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	22	22	22

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10 p.m. "KINSHAN" 4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"

SATURDAY, 10th August, 1918.

8 a.m. "HONAM" 8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "HEUNGSHAN" 4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"

SUNDAY, 11th August, 1918.

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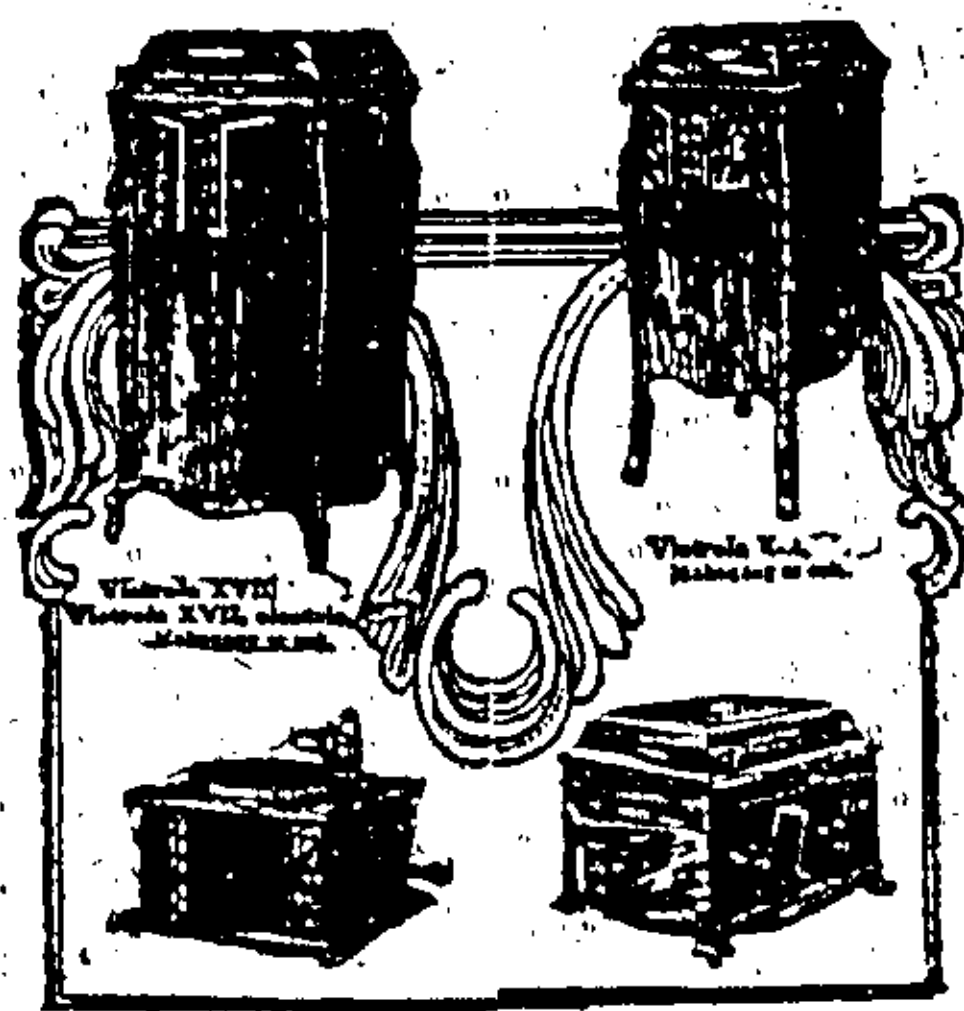
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THE APPEAL TRIBUNAL.

MERCANTILE BANK'S APPEAL REFUSED.

THREE MONTHS' EXEMPTION GRANTED TO THE ASIATIC
PETROLEUM CO. AND MESSRS. LEIGH & ORANGE.

The Governor-in-Council sat in the Council Chamber yesterday to hear appeals from the decisions of the Military Service Tribunal. H.E. the Governor presided, and there were also present H.E. the General Officer Commanding, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Treasurer, the Director of Public Works, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., and the Assessors, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Mr. N. J. Stabb and Mr. C. E. P. Hay.

There were three cases. The first was the adjourned appeal by the Mercantile Bank against the Tribunal's decision that Mr. Kennedy should be granted three months' exemption only. It will be remembered that this appeal, on its first hearing, was adjourned for a month. Yesterday the Appeal Council upheld the Tribunal's decision.

"The Proper Military Authority appealed against the decision of the Tribunal that Mr. G. G. Wood, a partner in Messrs. Leigh & Orange, should be exempted. The decision of the Council was to grant Mr. Wood three months' exemption, and the same decision was given in the case of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, who appealed against the enrolment of Mr. M. M. Maas."

Mr. Champkin, the manager of the Mercantile Bank, conducted his own case. Messrs. Leigh & Orange were represented by Mr. Looker, and the Asiatic Petroleum Company by Mr. Lewis.

THE MERCANTILE BANK.

H.E. the Governor (to Mr. Champkin)—We have read your letter of July 25th, but it does not add anything fresh to the evidence given by you before the Tribunal. I understand from that letter that you have applied to the London office, as was suggested at the last hearing, and that they have replied that they cannot send you a man and instruct you to go on with the appeal. You have also been in communication with Mr. Jenkins regarding a substitute, and you say, in effect, that you are not prepared to accept a stranger in the bank. You write "I cannot in the public interest place a stranger in charge of my local business."

Mr. Champkin—A stranger to my business, that is.

H.E. the Governor—I would like to point out to you, as it has a very important bearing on the case, that I suggested to you the last time you were here that you might take Mr. Dowbiggin into the bank, and the excuse you gave for not taking such an obvious course, seeing that Mr. Dowbiggin had already been in the service of the bank, was that it was undesirable to take an exchange broker into the bank's employment. But the greatest exchange bank in the world I think, the Hongkong Bank, has seen no such objection. They have taken Mr. Dowbiggin, and I am told he is an extraordinarily efficient man.

Mr. Champkin—I never doubted Mr. Dowbiggin's efficiency. I do not think you have repeated my words quite correctly. I did not say it was impossible to take an exchange broker into the bank. I said it was extremely undesirable that an exchange broker should obtain knowledge of the inner working of the bank's operations. Now Mr. Dowbiggin, in his capacity as assistant in the Hongkong Bank, need not necessarily obtain any inside knowledge of the bank's working. As the only assistant in my bank he would necessarily have full knowledge of everything that went on in the bank.

H.E. the Governor—Still the impression created on my mind is that if you had been really desirous of releasing Mr. Kennedy and doing the best you could under the circumstances, you would have overcome objections which are really not weighty.

Mr. Champkin—I do not think it is quite fair to suggest that I am not entirely desirous of releasing Mr. Kennedy and assisting this Tribunal. I am desirous of assisting and I am here to explain why it is quite impossible to do what you suggest. I am not here to hamper the work of this Tribunal.

H.E. the Governor—I understand that, but I suggested an obvious course and I thought you would have taken it. There was also available at that time a Cadet officer and you did not take any steps to see if you could get him. I have looked through the duties of Mr. Kennedy and notice that one thing upon which stress is laid is the necessity of an intimate knowledge of the signatures of people who sign cheques on your bank. About how many signatures are there?

Mr. Champkin—I cannot say the total, but I can give you the total of our current account balances.

H.E. the Governor—It does not appear to me that it would be a difficult matter for another man to pick up a knowledge of these signatures. Another point which you make is that Mr. Kennedy has charge of Inward Bills. Is there any great difference in the complexity of Inward Bills and Outward Bills?

Mr. Champkin—I should think, no. I should think a man who is capable of dealing with Outward Bills would be equally capable of dealing with Inward Bills.

H.E. the Governor—So would it [will] it surprise you to learn that the Cadet officer who has been lent to the Hongkong Bank, and who under-studied the man he replaced for seven days only, has been put directly in charge of Outward Bills?

He is, of course, a well educated man.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—I understand that is not correct, sir.

H.E. the Governor—What are the duties of Mr. North?

Mr. Stabb—Bills payable. Quite a different thing.

Mr. Champkin—Yes, quite a different thing.

H.E. the Governor—In any case these two Cadet officers, of one week's training, are rendering very valuable service, and I do not see any reason why a similar system could not have been put into operation in your bank; Mr. Champkin.

Mr. Champkin—Mr. Stabb has already said before the Tribunal, in effect, that he is in complete accord with the opinions I have expressed—that "substitution is possible up to a limited extent. He said before the Tribunal that he did not think his bank could be conducted if any further men were taken away from him, and yet it is suggested to me that my only assistant should be taken. If I had four assistants you might have one. If I had five possibly you might have two. Mr. Stabb followed that principle out, but you do not apply that principle to me.

H.E. the Governor—The business is very different in volume. Might I ask, Mr. Champkin, if a host of angels waited Mr. Kennedy heavenward to-night, what would happen? Would you shut up the bank?

Mr. Champkin—My head office has suggested to me some such possibility and has instructed me what to do. They have instructed me to cease doing exchange business and confine myself to local business, thereby running the bank at a loss. I have these instructions to cease doing exchange business if I am forced to do so.

H.E. the Governor—Might I ask, if it is not impertinent, how many hours you work in your bank?

Mr. Champkin—I reach the bank at 9.30 and usually leave about 3.30.

H.E. the Governor—That means an arduous, applied work?

Mr. Champkin—There are, of course, days in the life of every exchange banker when he could put up a board bearing the announcement "Back in an hour," but those days do not happen more often than once a month. Generally I am well occupied during the whole of that time from 9.30 to 3.30. It is not necessary to remind your Excellency that there are certain local Ordinances which impose a legal obligation on a bank to do its work between the hours of 9.30 and 6 o'clock.

There is a certain time after which a Bill cannot be noted. Cheques from other banks have to be cleared at a certain time and my other colleagues would not listen to me very sympathetically if I informed them that their cheques, which had not been cleared, would have been cleared if the Tribunal had not taken away the only means I have of clearing them. You impose legal obligations to do this work in the course of the day, and now you suggest taking away from me the only possibility I have of carrying out those obligations.

H.E. the Governor—Upon the Tribunal are six business men, and they apparently came to the conclusion that you and Mr. Sim, with assistance such as you could probably obtain in the Colony, ought to be able to cope with the work of the bank. Of course, we have all to work much harder than we did before the war. There are several good men on the substitution list. You brush them away.

Mr. Champkin—I have to protect public interests.

H.E. the Governor—If everyone adopted that attitude where should we be? There are men on the list with very long experience.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—Is your Excellency speaking of men in the military employ?

H.E. the Governor—I am coming to that.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—Because these men can only be spared in their spare time.

H.E. the Governor—That spare time may be of assistance.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—Well, sir, I think it is absurd. I do not think any bank could possibly take in a man if his spare time only can be given.

H.E. the Governor—Before the Mid-dlesex went away did you take any steps, Mr. Champkin, to find out if there were any suitable men in the ranks of that very versatile regiment? You never know what you may get out of a Territorial regiment. Do you know if they had any skilled clerks?

Mr. Champkin—I do not know. I did not feel myself called upon to find out.

H.E. the Governor—I took the trouble to find out, unfortunately only after that regiment had left. A man in the Garrison Artillery has held the responsible post of cashier in a bank for six years.

Mr. Champkin—Are the military authorities prepared to relieve him from service?

H.E. the Governor—I am afraid not, but in the new regiment coming out, you may possibly find a man.

Mr. Champkin—Possibly, sir, but do you think I should take any risk. Is there an honourable member of this Tribunal who would sleep well in his bed if he knew that his account was being dealt with in a perfunctory manner by a man who did not know his signature.

H.E. the Governor—If I did my business with your bank I should have no hesitation at all.

Mr. Champkin—Your Excellency's signature is perfectly well known.

H.E. the Governor—I venture to say I could learn all the signatures in your bank in two days.

Mr. Champkin—Did not reply, and the Council then considered the matter in private.

Subsequently H.E. the Governor announced to Mr. Champkin—The Tribunal decided to grant Mr. Kennedy exemption for three months. This Council is not prepared to interfere with that decision, but you are aware, of course, that at the end of this three months' exemption you can go back to the Tribunal and if

they refuse to grant total exemption, or against whatever decision they come to, you can appeal to this Council.

Mr. Champkin—Under the Military Service Ordinance is not this an Appeal Tribunal from the decision of the original Tribunal?

H.E. the Governor—I have given you the decision of the Council.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—I think it ought to be noted that the Assessors are all in favour of Mr. Kennedy's total exemption and, in addition, some members of the Executive Council.

H.E. the Governor—I beg your pardon. You made that same proposal. Mr. Pollock, last time, and in doing so you committed a breach of etiquette. The voting of this Council is not made public.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—Am I a member of the Executive Council sworn to secrecy? I do not think I am.

H.E. the Governor—The Tribunal do not publish their voting.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—I contend I am not out of order. I am an Assessor on this body.

H.E. the Governor—The Press have taken what has been said, so I will not argue with you.

MESSRS. LEIGH & ORANGE.

The case of Mr. G. G. Wood, a partner of Messrs. Leigh & Orange, civil engineers, was then considered. The firm was represented by Mr. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harrison. Mr. Leask, another partner of the firm, was also present. The Proper Military Authority, Major Morgan, appeared against the decision that Mr. Wood should be exempted.

H.E. the Governor (to Mr. Looker)—In order to save time, I suggest to you that you confine yourself to the point of the indispensability of Mr. Wood. We are quite with you that a large part of the work that he does on behalf of Messrs. Leigh & Orange is work of Imperial necessity, work in connection with the Dock Company and the Wharf and Godown Company, for instance. In another category it may be said that work the firm is doing is in the Colony's interest—work for the Electric Light Co., for example. There is, however, much of "small importance." The point really is as to the indispensability of Mr. Wood to the work of Leigh & Orange, that is to say, is he so indispensable that the work cannot be done by other firms of engineers or architects in the Colony, or, perhaps, by the Public Works Department of the Government?

Mr. Looker—Are you referring to all the firm's work as a whole or to two or three particular jobs?

H.E. the Governor—The particular work in which Mr. Wood is engaged has been represented to us—certain work for the Dock Company—as essential in Imperial interests, and it is said that Mr. Wood is the only person who can do it. I want you to try and convince us that he is the only man who can do it.

Mr. Looker—That is the Dock Company's work.

H.E. the Governor—I do not lose sight of the fact, which the Colonial Secretary has pointed out, that Major Morgan is the appellant in this case. I have taken the course I have in order to save time. I believe you are a busy man and we are all busy men.

Mr. Looker—I understand that the Council takes a general view in support of the decision of the Tribunal, but it wants to be satisfied that Mr. Wood's presence is a necessity, particularly for the jobs of Imperial and Colonial importance which the firm is engaged in.

H.E. the Governor—I have not put it that way. There are two points. One is that the work in connection with the Dock Company is of Imperial importance. That we grant you. The second point is, is Mr. G. G. Wood indispensable for that work? That is the question.

Mr. Looker—You realize, and no doubt the Council realizes, that a great deal of the work undertaken by the firm is of essential interest to the Colony. That is, I think, too patent a fact to need your dwelling upon, and to confine any particular member of a firm to one job, independent of his necessity for attending to other jobs of equal importance, seems to me to be putting the matter on rather a peculiar footing. We are here, of course, if necessary, to submit that in view of the Imperial importance of a great deal of the work, and of the essential local importance of a great deal more, it is absolutely necessary that Mr. Wood should remain in the Colony. That is our case, and we cannot put our case forward before the Council by taking out one particular job and dealing with Mr. Wood as being, or not being, essential to that job. You must take the whole of this essential work which they are doing into consideration.

H.E. the Governor—I have indicated that the only work outside the Dock Company's work and the Wharf and Godown's work which appears to be essential to the Colony is the electric light installation.

Mr. Looker—I quite appreciate your view on that, but it may very well be that the Council may take the view of wishing to hear me further on the point that the other work the firm has undertaken is in the essential interest of the Colony.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—What other work is there?

Mr. Looker—Before going into details I must ask permission to address the Council in private, because there is a good deal of confidential matter which in all the interests concerned it is desirable should not be published.

H.E. the Governor—I do not think it is necessary. It is not a question of how much work is being done. The question is whether Mr. Wood is indispensable for that work. It will shorten the proceeding very much if you will tell me why Mr. Wood is indispensable. What are the arguments in support of that?

Mr. Looker—I have indicated that the only work outside the Dock Company's work and the Wharf and Godown's work which appears to be essential to the Colony is the electric light installation.

Mr. Looker—I have not the slightest doubt that in his particular line, whatever that may be, Mr. Jaffe is as good a man as you can get. But Mr. Chatham will tell you, if you ask him, that because he is good at building dams or breakwaters it does not at all follow that he is good, as a matter of course, in extending ship-yards where he has had no experience.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—One difficulty I see: this question of mixed or divided responsibility. That does seem to me a very important question.

Mr. Looker—I would just add to what Mr. Pollock has said that the plans on each of these works must, of course, be the plans of Messrs. Leigh & Orange whatever happens, and to put a stranger in charge of the work of supervising plans he has not prepared does seem to me possibly ignorant mind to be inviting disaster.

H.E. the Governor—Now I would like to ask, is it not a fact that Mr. Griffin, when recently in England, volunteered for the period of the war for military service. Is that within your knowledge?

Mr. Looker—That is perfectly true.

and showing that one particular man is essential to that job. That would create an absolutely impossible situation.

H.E. the Governor—We have read the voluminous memorandum which has been sent to us. You argue that such and such works are in the Imperial interests or in Colonial interests. Well, if you like, I do not mind saying that we will accept the whole of them as either in the Imperial or Colonial interest. Accepting this, why is Mr. Wood, of the firm of Leigh & Orange, indispensable for that work?

Mr. Looker—That I can deal with.

H.E. the Governor—Very well.

Mr. Looker—I need not go into the list of all this work of Imperial and Colonial importance, because your Excellency and Mr. Chatham also are well aware of it. You are also very well aware that it is very extensive and involves a very large amount of money and necessitates a very great deal of supervision. I submit to the Council—and those members who have a particular knowledge of this subject are well aware of it—that it is impossible for one man to attend to all this work, and it must be remembered that there is a great deal of other general work, quite apart from the work under discussion, which also has to be attended to. At the beginning of the war Messrs. Leigh & Orange's staff consisted of three partners, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Leask and Mr. Wood, and two other qualified men. Those qualified men were competent to design plans and prepare specifications and to supervise the erection of buildings. I do not think I need dwell before the Council on the immense amount of time taken up in the supervision of Chinese work. I do not think I need dwell on the extreme importance of very close supervision of that work or upon the dangers that would arise both to the public and to the parties concerned if such supervision could not be given. All this work cannot be attended to properly and efficiently by one man. It cannot even be attended to, save for a short period, by two men. One of the great assets in a firm like that of Leigh & Orange is the continuity of their association with their clients and their ability to arrange with each other, if necessary, that each shall have a general knowledge of each other's work so that if anything happens to one man another man can do what is necessary. It is of great importance that the six or eight jobs now under discussion should be attended to by more than one man. To place the whole of the responsibility of these important works on one particular man is to invite danger. It is impossible from a practical point of view to invite strangers in to endeavour to take over any of this work. The partners of Messrs. Leigh & Orange have been associated with their clients for a number of years. Their clients have come to regard them as responsible people upon whom reliance can be placed, and have come to regard their advice as capable and experienced men. It cannot possibly be suggested that the same confidence would be imposed by the clients in total strangers to the business as would be imposed by them in members of the firm with whom they have been in touch and upon whom they know they can rely, and I do not think that this Council will seriously suggest for a moment that any of this work should be undertaken by the P.W.D.

H.E. the Governor—Why not?

Mr. Looker—Because to begin with, as far as I am aware, I do not pretend to have any inner knowledge—they work very largely on a different system, under a different organisation altogether. I would ask you, sir, if you have any doubt on the point to ask Sir Paul Chuter, who has a greater acquaintance with buildings than anyone in the Colony, whether in the interests of the companies he represents, he could justify to the shareholders the handing over of the execution of their works to the Public Works Department.

H.E. the Governor—It is not a question of shareholders. May I ask why a great part of the work could not be given over to engineering and architectural firms of the Colony who happen to have practically their full staffs present owing to the men being unfit or over-age. There are many such firms.

There was then some discussion of the capabilities of various firms in the Colony to undertake the work upon which Messrs. Leigh & Orange, and now engaged. The question of the division of responsibility was also raised, and Mr. Looker asked what would happen if, subsequently, trouble occurred and something went wrong which caused delay or necessitated the work being done all over again.

H.E. the Governor—Might I ask what is the objection to having the work supervised by a man of the capacity of Mr. Jaffe. I should think that Mr. Jaffe, who has just completed the Tsim Tse tunnel and the Mong Kok Tsim breakwater and has done many other things, is about as good a man as you could get.

Mr. Looker—I have not the slightest doubt that in his particular line, whatever that may be, Mr. Jaffe is as good a man as you can get. But Mr. Chatham will tell you, if you ask him, that because he is good at building dams or breakwaters it does not at all follow that he is good, as a matter of course, in extending ship-yards where he has had no experience.

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H.E. the Governor—Now I would like to ask, is it not a fact that Mr. Griffin, when recently in England, volunteered for the period of the war for military service. Is that within your knowledge?

Mr. Looker—That is perfectly true.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—Very well. Mr. Griffin, unfortunately, was rejected by the medical authorities and returned to this Colony. If Mr. Griffin could be spared for the period of the war why cannot Mr. Wood?

Mr. LEWIS—The work of the firm has increased by 50 per cent. since the outbreak of the war and the great bulk of that 50 per cent. increase lies in these works of Imperial importance. We are now discussing a moment that if Mr. Griffin happened to be at home at this moment, in view of all this work, he would have attempted to volunteer. When he did volunteer was three years ago when none of these important works were on the tapis, and as far as we know were not even suggested. Moreover, Mr. Griffin is a man in by no means good health. He was obliged to go away for a few months this summer and he was very reluctant indeed to go because of this work which had just come in.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—Yes, but still he went. Then on the return of Mr. Griffin Mr. Leask wishes to go on leave. It is put in the argument that Mr. Wood cannot be spared if Mr. Leask goes on leave.

Mr. LOOKER—I saw a reference in the papers to Mr. Leask going on leave, but there seems to be some misapprehension. Except as a necessity, by reason of health, for a month or two, he does not propose to go on leave. Mr. Griffin's going away has thrown an enormous burden and strain on Mr. Wood and Mr. Leask, and they are quite liable to be seriously affected by it if continued for a long period.

Your Excellency knows and the members of the Council know that after a man has worked hard for a considerable time, for two or three years without any change whatever, particularly when he has been out here for a long time and when he is engaged on responsible work, that if he does not let up he will have a let down. It cannot be in the Imperial interests that there should be any let down in this work owing to the break down of one of the professional advisers employed on it. It may be necessary for Mr. Leask to go away for a month or two as it may be necessary for your Excellency of the General Officer commanding or any other invaluable officer of the Government because of a break-down or of the certainty of a break-down if they did not go away. That is generally recognised and I would submit to the Council that if you take away Mr. Wood from this firm, leaving Mr. Leask, who has been here for two years and working under enormous strain, and Mr. Griffin, who is admittedly a sick man, that you are inviting disaster. I would also like to point out, as Mr. Wood has asked me to do, that all these questions have already been decided by the Tribunal. I am not here to appeal against the Tribunal's decision. I am here to support it. Major Morgan is here to convince the Council, if he can, that the Tribunal's decision was wrong. It is not, I submit, sir, the function of this Council to take any grounds for reversing the decision of the Tribunal which are not put forward by the parties themselves as an appeal that is to be decided by the Tribunal. The Council is a Court whose function is to decide whether the decision of the Court below is right or wrong upon such grounds as are put before it by the parties. The Council is not open to revise on its own initiative any decision of the Tribunal independently of anything that may be put forward by the parties. It is an Appeal Court and I am really placed here to-day, instead of in the position of a respondent, in the position of an appellant. Your Excellency can appreciate the difference as well as I can. I have really had no case to reply to as yet. Your Excellency knows as well as I do that the procedure is for the party appealing to open his case and put before the Appeal Court the reasons why he says the decision of the Court below is wrong. Those reasons are the only grounds on which the other side is concerned. We have not heard one from Major Morgan so far.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—I indicated that the step that I took was with the sole purpose of saving time. If you want to hear Major Morgan you shall hear him. Have you anything more to say?

Mr. LOOKER—Nothing, subject to any remarks in reply to Major Morgan.

Major Morgan—In the Colony at the present time the following firms and individuals are practising as Architects, Civil Engineers and Surveyors—Leigh & Orange (Mr. Griffin, Mr. Leask and Mr. G. G. Wood—one away); Little, Adams and Wood (Mr. Little, Mr. Adams and Mr. Wood—one away); Palmer and Turner (Mr. Bird, Mr. Cornall—3 on service); Dennison, Ramo, Gibbs (Mr. Dennison, Mr. Ramo, Mr. Gibbs—one away); Mr. C. M. Hazlewood, Mr. J. C. Clark, Mr. A. G. Hewlett, Mr. A. B. F. Raven, Mr. L. A. Rose, Mr. F. E. Rosser, Mr. C. Warren, and Mr. W. L. W. Weaver. Of all these firms and individuals, Mr. G. G. Wood is the only fit man of military age and on this ground alone, I consider that he should not be exempted. In his own firm there are three partners—Mr. Griffin, Mr. Leask and Mr. G. G. Wood. Mr. Griffin is at present absent from the Colony. Mr. Leask proposes to proceed on leave as soon as Mr. Griffin returns. That in my opinion proves conclusively that the interests of the firm can be maintained with the presence here of only two members of the firm. For this reason I consider that Mr. G. G. Wood should not be exempted. Mr. Leask should forego his leave in order to release Mr. Wood. Mr. Leask only returned from leave at the beginning of 1917, and I maintain that the climate of Hongkong, especially the Peak, is not so trying as many other places east of Suez as to warrant that Mr. Leask should again proceed on leave. The numbers that are due, or overdue, for leave is legion, and in a crisis like the present one the question of leave must be put on one side except on the most urgent grounds. Mr. G. G. Wood is in my opinion not indispensable to the firm, who can carry on quite well without him, provided the firm makes the necessary sacrifice. This is proved by the senior partners being able to proceed on leave. Mr. Wood is a Captain in the Hongkong Defence Corps and has had 10 years' experience as an officer in the auxiliary force. I maintain most emphatically that his presence here is not of Imperial interest nor of vital interest to the requirements of the Colony whereas, being an officer of long standing in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps and Hongkong Defence Corps, he is undoubtedly

fitted for a commission, and should, if possible, be given one here to look after the interest of, and to command the men of, the General Military Service Force of Hongkong. I feel certain that the members of this force would be only too glad to know that they would be commanded by one of their own officers. Surely Messrs. Leigh & Orange, in order to release Mr. Wood, and provided they find they cannot carry on their work with only two members of the firm present, might make arrangements with one or more of these other firms or individuals. I have mentioned to Superintendent and look after some of the work they have in hand. If this does not prove satisfactory to Messrs. Leigh & Orange could they not again approach Mr. Buyer and Mr. Orange to come out again, pointing out that by so doing Mr. Wood could be released for service. I should also like to ask how many hours per week Mr. Wood has spent supervising the work at the Kowloon Docks and the Godown Company since these works were commenced.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—Perhaps Mr. Wood can answer that last question?

Mr. WOOD—About two days a week supervising taking the time to and from H.E. THE GOVERNOR—What do you call a day?

Mr. WOOD—Quarter to nine in the morning till six at night.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—Have you enquired for the substitution list. There is a civil engineer who offers the whole of his time. Has the firm considered employing him?

Mr. WOOD—I will discuss that in private if you like.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—You have considered it and have not seen your way to take the man.

Mr. LOOKER then dealt with the suggestion of Major Morgan that the firm might obtain the services of former partners for the period of the war and related the steps which had been taken in this direction. Two of the former partners, he said, were now engaged in Government work.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—Have you made any application to the Government for assistance in this matter?

Mr. LOOKER—No, sir, we have advertised in the papers. I would also mention that it is generally understood—and I think I may say so from your own public remarks—that every man in the Government who could go to the front and could be spared, has gone and that the Government are working on the same minimum and reduced staff as almost all private firms in the Colony. It is hardly likely to occur to people, therefore, to approach the Government to release good men from the superintendence of important public works to assist private firms.

Major Morgan—This firm has three partners as at the beginning of the war. Mr. LOOKER—They had then two trained and capable assistants, who were on the same plane as regards professional ability as the two partners.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR asked whether it was pointed out to the former partners that by coming here for the duration of the war they would release a particularly qualified officer for active service, to which Mr. LOOKER replied that he did not think it was. The former partners knew Mr. Wood and were aware of the circumstances, but, if it was required, the firm was quite willing to telegraph them on the subject. Continuing, Mr. LOOKER said that the firm wanted assistance even with Mr. Wood here, and he asked if the P.W.D. could supply it.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—I cannot supply men to carry on any work which is not of vital importance. No doubt the firm has a lot of work to do; that is a personal matter. I am dealing with work of vital necessity.

Mr. LOOKER then gave the details of the work the firm has in hand to the Council in private after which the members considered their decision.

Subsequently H.E. THE GOVERNOR informed Mr. Wood that he would be exempted for three months and that at the end of that time he would be at liberty to go again before the Tribunal.

ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The last appeal considered was that of the Asiatic Petroleum Company against the decision that Mr. M. M. Maas should be enrolled. The Company was represented by Mr. Lewis. Mr. N. L. Watson, the general manager of the Company also being present.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR (to Mr. Lewis)—We have read the exhaustive memorandum which you have sent to us and we, of course, recognise the Imperial nature of your work speaking generally. We would like you to address yourself to the particular subject of the non-exemption of Mr. Maas; the particular point, way is Mr. Maas indispensable.

Mr. LEWIS—Would your Excellency allow me, before dealing with that point, to deal with the point which leads up to it. In the first place, it appears from the remarks made at the original Tribunal that the nature of the work done here by the Company, in connection with Imperial interests, had not been clearly put before the Tribunal. I take it that this Council is aware of the telegram received from the Secretary of State in which he says that the Ministry of National Service asks that great care be taken not to dislocate the business of the Asiatic Petroleum Company by withdrawing essential men from the business as the Company is furnishing important supplies. It appears from the remarks made by Mr. Sharp that the Tribunal was not aware of the nature of the war supplies being furnished. Apparently it was thought that the supplies consisted in the bunkering of H.M.'s ships with oil fuel in these waters. That is not the nature of the war supplies referred to in the telegram. The war supplies are the very large quantities of petrol for the use of the air and transport services in the various areas of the war, and in order that the Asiatic Petroleum Company may be able to give those supplies, it is necessary that many other things be done. The petrol has to be refined from crude oil and in getting it from the crude oil there are obtained what are known as by-products. Petrol can only be supplied to the Government at home at anything approaching a reasonable price provided

that these by-products are disposed of elsewhere and owing to the exigencies of the present state of trade it is essential that the by-products should be disposed of in the area closest to the producing fields where there is an adequate demand for them. The producing fields are Java, Sumatra and Borneo all of which are near here. The by-products are disposed of in the area controlled by the Hongkong office of this Company. Only by maintaining that by-product trade can the essential supplies required by the Government be kept up. The Tribunal, however, through no fault of their own, formed the opinion that the war supplies consisted in bunkering H.M.'s ships in Far Eastern waters. The reason why the Government at home ask that essential men shall not be taken away from here is because they recognise that these by-products must be dealt with in this neighbourhood. I think your Excellency is aware that a somewhat similar telegram was sent by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to H.M.'s Minister at Peking with reference to men employed by the Company in Shanghai and Canton, and I understand that none of the Company's men in those places have been taken.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—The point is will the taking of Mr. Maas dislocate the business?

Mr. LEWIS—It is by reason of the disposal of by-products in this area that the Company is able to furnish war supplies. Now, Mr. Maas is in charge of the department dealing with by-products. He is in sole charge and has no assistance other than purely clerical assistance.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—Where did he learn the work?

Mr. LEWIS—This branch of the work is entirely new. It was started in 1911 and has grown up under Mr. Maas' hands.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—He learnt it in the Company's office. He did not come to the Company as an expert?

Mr. LEWIS—No. It is a new business, grown up under his hands. In 1914 he had an European assistant in his department. Now he has not.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—He has nothing to do with the production of these by-products?

Mr. LEWIS—It is merely the marketing and disposal of them, but he deals with the whole of the policy of the Hongkong office and the selling agencies controlled by the Company from Hongkong.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—He is your salesman in fact.

Mr. LEWIS—No, it goes much further than that. He does not sell very much himself except to the Shipping Companies and the Electric Light Company.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—He is the agent through whom the Company deals in its by-products.

Mr. HAY—Is there a similar department in Hongkong?

Mr. LEWIS—Hongkong is the head office controlling all branches in South China, the Philippines and Formosa. The dealing in by-product in this field is controlled from here. Continuing, Mr. LEWIS explained the different nature of the by-products handled and quoted figures showing the demand in this area. A very large sum of money passed through Mr. Maas' department and the Company required a responsible man whom they could trust and who had the ability to maintain a business of this magnitude. Part of the work another man might pick up very quickly, but that which a man could not pick up quickly was the policy which was carried out by this department in Hongkong, the Philippines, Formosa and South China generally. Mr. Maas had grown up with the business and the business had grown up with Mr. Maas. He knew all about it from its inception to the present time. He can deal quickly and satisfactorily with any question of policy that may arise. In that respect, he cannot be replaced.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—What happened to the assistant who was there in 1914?

Mr. WATSON—He was transferred to Kowloon.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—Suppose Mr. Maas died to-night, what could happen to the business?

Mr. LEWIS—It would be in a state of chaos.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—That seems extraordinarily bad organisation.

Mr. LEWIS—It is not bad organisation. It is a question of men. We cannot get men.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—A man of Mr. Maas' age, 32 or 33 years. It would point to no supervision at all. No one knows anything about this particular business except him.

Mr. WATSON—About the details of the business.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—From reading your memorandum I gained a strong impression that it was the sort of work that a good business man, of whom you have several in your office—you have a staff of about 12 I think—a good business man, accustomed to business methods, and especially your business methods, could undertake. It does not require technical knowledge.

Mr. LEWIS—On that point, Mr. Maas went away in 1913 when the business was very much smaller. A man who had his some experience took his place for the month or so Mr. Maas was away and it took Mr. Maas more than a month's hard work, on his return, getting the business straight again.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—Again I say that it seems to me an extraordinary method that no man of all your staff is capable of undertaking this work.

Mr. LEWIS—It is a misfortune, sir.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—I cannot believe it.

Mr. LEWIS—The staff is eight short of what it was in 1914 and it is a whole question of staff. In the executive department there is Mr. Watson, Mr. Bell and Mr. Manning. They deal generally with the supervision of the whole of the work done here, and controlled from here, and Mr. Bell and Mr. Watson are both sick men. In the by-products department

Mr. Maas is alone. In the up-country department there were three Europeans at the outbreak of war. At the present moment there is one only. In the statistical department there were formerly two Europeans, the second of whom was Mr. Malmussen who is now in sole charge. He is a locally engaged man, 19 years of age. In the cables department there were formerly two Europeans. That department is now run by a lady. She is able to do the work now because the majority of cables are now sent in plain English. In the shipping department there were formerly two employees and Mr. Bunje is now alone there. Mr. Bunje is also a sick man and the doctor says he should go away, but he cannot go. In the engineering department there are two engineers who deal with the purely technical engineering work. Only last month a man was sent by the Royal Engineers, but he has since been recalled. In the accounts department there were formerly four Europeans and now there are two. In each department there is a shortage. Quite a number of the men up the coast are sick. A number of men in the office here are sick and the firm could do with at least six or eight more men at the present moment. It is the misfortune at the present time that there is no assistance in the different departments who can take over other work in the event of a man falling sick or going away. If Mr. Maas is taken, it is strongly submitted by the Company that the business of the Company in his particular department, which as I have said before is the department by which the Company is enabled to maintain their war supplies, will be entirely dislocated.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—Have you studied the substitution list?

Mr. LEWIS—Yes.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—There are the names of some very excellent business men there.

Mr. LEWIS—Mr. Watson would very much like to employ some of them—one man in particular, not as a substitute, but as an assistant so that he might learn a branch of the business and be able to carry on in case of sickness or in any other event. You will see that the men employed are employed on special, and, I may say, technical work.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—You might stick to Mr. Maas' department.

Mr. LEWIS—I was asked as to whether anyone could take his place, and I have been showing that there is no-one.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—I do not happen to be familiar with the duties of your office, but it appears to me that it would not be a difficult matter to take a trained business man from the substitution list and make him an understudy of Mr. Maas for a short time so that he might do the work under supervision. There must be someone in the office who could exercise that supervision.

Mr. LEWIS—The general manager has a general knowledge of it, but not the specialised knowledge necessary in this particular branch.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—There does not seem to be any need for any particular specialised knowledge. It seems to me just a matter of business.

Mr. WATSON—There is the whole history of what has gone before. A great many mistakes might be made by men who did not know the history of the business. We have had very serious mistakes made by people who have proved untrustworthy.

Mr. LEWIS—After emphasizing the importance of the business said that it was submitted that substitution at the present moment was impossible. If a man could be obtained he could be trained up and then, after a considerable time, and after it had been ascertained how he adopted himself to the work, he might be able to carry on.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—What would happen if Mr. Maas, who has been here something like seven years, broke down?

Mr. LEWIS—We realise that and therefore the Company wants some one to train up to carry on in his absence. There is a great deal of difference between a man going away on sick leave for a few months and a man going entirely away from the business and leaving a man who has not adequate knowledge to run.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—I had a strong impression that the work might be distributed among the present staff.

Mr. WATSON—They have more than enough to do already, sir.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—Apparently the Tribunal, which comprises six business men, seemed to be of my opinion.

Mr. LEWIS—I do not think the facts were before them to the same extent that they are now being put before your Excellency. Further, the Tribunal referred to a staff of 15 which is incorrect. The present European staff is 12, not 15, whereas it was 20 at the outbreak of war.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—You have three boys.

Mr. LEWIS—Would your Excellency entrust a business of this size to a boy?

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—Certainly not without supervision.

Mr. LEWIS—Not only has the staff decreased from 20 to 12 but the business has very considerably increased with the result that every man in the office is working at high pressure and cannot devote time to any department other than his own.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—What happened to these other men who have gone away?

Mr. LEWIS—Two went to other firms. Five have gone home to join the army and one went to an outpost to relieve a man who has since gone to the front.

The telegram received from the Secretary of State says that the Government at home are anxious that this business should not be dislocated. I submit that the business will be very seriously dislocated if Mr. Maas is taken and I, therefore, ask for his exemption.

The Council considered the matter in private, and subsequently, H.E. THE GOVERNOR, announced—The Council has decided that Mr. Maas be exempted for three months at the expiration of which time he can go again before the Tribunal. This exemption is granted with the special object that the Asiatic Petroleum Company should make an earnest endeavour to find a substitute.

Mr. LEWIS—I am sure they will do that. The Council then adjourned.

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

BURBERRY AND ZAMBRENE RAINCOATS

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

AT

REDUCED PRICES

INSPECTION INVITED

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CARPETS AND RUGS

The First Shipment of Carpets and Rugs from our Kalgan Factory has now arrived.

These are Excellent Specimens. Beautiful Antique and Native Designs, Harmonious and Permanent Colours, the Best Materials, and the Finest Workmanship Throughout, made under Expert Foreign Supervision.

DISPLAYED IN OUR SHOWROOM.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,

Hotel Mansions, Telephone 1990. HONGKONG.

Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 346

OUR ANNUAL CASH SALE

NOW PROCEEDING.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

SEE WINDOWS.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muric acid of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 32, DES VŒUX ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

DANISH GENTLEMAN (married) seeks responsible position with reliable British or American firm. Could take charge of out-port agency.
Reply—
"K.K." Office.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2302]

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum of \$250,000 current in Shanghai, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on the 15th August, 1918.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on the 15th August, 1918.

Persons tendering to state the amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per £100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt.-Col., Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D., His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, 9th August, 1918. [2303]

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in TIENTSIN, up to and for the sum of \$250,000 current in Tientsin, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on the 15th August, 1918.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Tientsin, so as to be available on the 15th August, 1918.

Persons tendering to state the amount of Dollars current in Tientsin per £100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

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F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt.-Col., Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D., His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, 9th August, 1918. [2304]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KOLYA,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and extra Godowns.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th Aug., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 15th Aug., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 20th Aug., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undesignated.

THORSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1918. [2305]

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED CHINESE STORE-KEEPER.

Apply in own writing, with copies of references, stating age, experience and salary required, to—

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd. [2306]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE of the WAR CHARITIES will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., on FRIDAY, August 9th, at 5.30 P.M.

Consideration of arrangements for "OUR DAY, 1918"—THURSDAY, October 24th, 1918.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED in AN INVESTMENT which, in return for an outlay of £100 per annum for five years, will thereafter return you an income of from £500 to £1,000 per annum, write for full particulars to AFRICAN REALTY TRUST, Ltd. (Capital £400,000 fully subscribed), 36, New Broad Street, London, E.C. 2, England. [2308]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (80) per Share for account 1918 will be Payable on THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918.

Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Offices, St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918, to THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1918. [2375]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Admiral or civilian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No. 128, Des Vaux Road Central, Top Floor, HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833. [2387]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

A GODOWN, Central District.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2391]

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE To Be Let at the Peak for a year. Four Bed-rooms, Five Bath-rooms, Grass Tennis Court.

Apply—
E. POTTER, Prince's Building. [2393]

TO LET.

SPEND your Holiday at Maple Bay (30 miles from Victoria, B.C. and four miles from Duncan Station). ROOMS To Let with Board in House on Sea. Bathing, Boating and excellent food. Flat fish and salmon fishing within stone's throw.

Apply—
M. R. SPRINGETT, Maple Bay, B.C., Canada. [2395]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexander Buildings. [2400]

TO LET.

COMMODOUS and Centrally Situated NEW OFFICES, with lift, in the old Mercantile Bank Buildings, corner of Queen's Road Central and Lee House Street.

Also in Canton House, No. 31, Shamnoon, British Consession.

For rent and further particulars apply to—
DAVID BASSON & Co., Ltd., 34, Des Vaux Road. [2417]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamnoon, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2428]

INTIMATION.

DR. SHELDON'S

GIN PILLS

FOR

BACKACHE

AND

KIDNEY TROUBLES

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TEL. 18.

BIRTH.

ALVES.—At "Greencroft," Kowloon, on 7th August, the wife of Chev. J. M. ALVES, of a daughter. [2301]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, Des Vaux Road, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FINSBURY, E.C. [2301]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 9th AUGUST, 1918.

MR. J. O. P. BLAND AND THE BIRTH-RATE.

Among the obscure causes of the great war has been included the rapid increase of the population of Germany during the last few decades. The latest champion of the Malthusian doctrine is Mr. J. O. P. BLAND, well-known in the Far East by his books dealing with the modern history and politics of China. In a recent issue of the *Edinburgh Review* Mr. BLAND boldly contends that it is the surplus babies of the world which make war inevitable. He warns us that war, pestilence and famine will continue unless an end is made of the age-long habit of overcrowding the cradles of the world. It is evident that he has no faith in any such panacea for international strife as the League of Nations. In his opinion, the one lesson for mankind to learn before the sword can be beaten into a ploughshare is that there must be a general reduction in the birth-rate. "For," he says in effect, "there is only a certain amount of food to go round, and as, under present conditions, there is not enough for everyone, it inevitably follows that mankind will fight for the rations." We believe rather that mankind will strive to increase the rations. The actual words which Mr. BLAND uses to express his thesis are "That the doctrine of a high birth-rate, as desirable either on moral or economic grounds, is untenable." In support of his argument he adduces many interesting figures regarding various nationalities, including the Chinese, and he makes out a very plausible case for his own point of view. Yet we have English Bishops deploring the fact that the birth-rate of our own nation is falling, and Imperial statesmen telling

us that there is danger ahead unless the men and women of the Empire recognise and carry out their responsibilities in this matter of parentage. If we have not yet reached a stage when the State actually provides bounties for babies, we have witnessed during recent years the introduction of legislation to confer "maternity benefits" upon mothers whose station in life brings them within the operation of National Insurance, and we have seen the House of Commons agree to a rebate to income-tax payers for each child. The whole trend of domestic legislation in Great Britain this century has been to relieve parents, more especially poor parents, of some of the financial burdens which children impose. The introduction of free education was, perhaps, the first acknowledgement that the State had an interest in the rising generation.

Those who have studied the habits of the Chinese must often have been surprised by the strength of the passion of each individual male of that race for offspring. It is, of course, a passion rooted in the ordinary pre-creative instincts of mankind, but in China it is very strongly reinforced by religion. "By a son a man obtains victory over all the world; by a grandson he achieves immortality; and by the son of that grandson he attains unto the abode of Light." The quotation is from the Ordinances of Manu, but it might be a paraphrase of the commands of Confucius. India and China are, perhaps, the countries in which the people are most completely "steeped in these ideas, but every nation which is not decadent regards children as a blessing even though they may prove an anxiety. There is, undoubtedly, something wrong in a system which produces such a terrible infant mortality as that which obtains in China. The Racheis of Europe are very much in our thoughts just now on account of the vast numbers of sons who have been slain in this war, but the Racheis of India and China have always been very numerous. Unless we succumb to that most insidious of germs which is always seeking to undermine the energy of Europeans in China and contract the disease of fatalism, we cannot be content despondently to accept the present state of affairs as inevitable. We should be very foolish, however, if we permitted optimism to make us think that the remedy for over-population in China is likely to follow a diagnosis of the evils caused by the early marriages and very large families common in Asia.

The desire for a higher standard of decency and comfort has undoubtedly been responsible for the diminution of the birth-rate in Western Europe and America during the last fifty years. It is now generally considered unfortunate if marriage produces no offspring, and almost equally unfortunate if it results in families so large that proper parental care of the physical and moral development of the children is impossible. The well-known and rather pessimistic theologian, Dr. INGE, once stated that in the Middle Ages the birth-rate was forty-five per mille, and the death-rate about the same. Within the last century the death-rate has been reduced from the medieval level to fourteen per mille. Mr. BLAND points out that at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century the population of England and Wales was less than ten millions, and by 1901 it had risen to 32,500,000. If the increase continues at that rate the population, 300 years hence, in England and Wales will be 1,500,000,000. It is obvious that before such figures were reached economic pressure would compel vast emigration and apparently the statesmen of Canada and Australia would welcome it. "Too crowded indeed," cried Carlyle in his vehement way in "Sartor Resartus," "Too crowded indeed! Meanwhile, what portion of this inconsiderable terraqueous globe have ye actually filled and delved till it will grow no more? We are constantly reminded of the vast possibilities of Siberia, Canada, Central Asia, Africa, and other parts of the earth to support a huge population if the means of transport and modern agricultural methods be provided. We are not alarmed, therefore, at the disquieting picture painted by the vivid pen of Mr. BLAND concerning the inevitable continuance of war, pestilence and famine. The lesson taught us by the war and the events of the past sixty years is that a great many things which appear impossible can be accomplished by organization and the application of scientific knowledge to food problems. In India, for example, a paternal Government wages war with ever-increasing success against famine and pestilence, and the standard of living has risen despite the great growth of the population that has followed upon the peace and prosperity of British rule.

The meeting of St. Andrew's Society and other local news will be found on page 6.

The slips on the Kowloon-Canton Railway have been repaired and the through service will be resumed to-day.

One case each—cerebro-spinal fever, enteric fever and diphtheria were notified in the Colony on Wednesday.

The water return for the Colony shows that on August 1st the water in storage amounted to 1,328.51 millions of gallons as compared with 1,279.00 million gallons on the same date last year. Since the date of the return nearly 15 inches of rain have fallen.

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The water return for the Colony shows that on

THE WAR.

FRENCH OCCUPY HILLS DOMINATING THE AVRE VALLEY: ENEMY RESISTANCE INCREASING.

GERMAN SAILORS REVOLT AGAINST SUBMARINISM.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH COUNTER-ATTACK.

LONDON, August 7th.
1.40 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—English troops counter-attacked this morning in the sector south-westward of Morlaucourt and regained all the more important portions of the ground lost yesterday.

We secured all our objectives and captured a number of prisoners.

Our patrols advanced our line a short distance astride the Clarence River and captured a few prisoners and two machine-guns.

We successfully rushed a post to the north of Vieux-Berquin.

Hostile artillery were active to the east of Robecq in the Merville and Dickebusch sectors.

FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY'S INTENTIONS DOUBTFUL.

LONDON, August 7th.
3.25 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing on Tuesday, says:—General Mangin's patrols were busy reconnoitring on the Aisne.

The enemy's intentions regarding the ridge between the Vesle and the Aisne can only be conjectured. The position is strongly protected on the eastern flank, and if carried from the west we would be uncomfortably under the fire of the German guns across the Aisne. It is certain that delay, therefore, is possible, even though the enemy possibly does not intend to make a final stand here.

FRENCH MAKE LOCAL PROGRESS.

PARIS, August 7th.

A communiqué states:—In the region of Montdidier we made local progress south of Francourt and south-east of Mesnil.

We repulsed an enemy attempt against La Fere and La Grange, and occupied the station at Ciry-Salsogne.

We captured 100 prisoners east of Braine.

We repulsed a local attack south of Auberville, in Champagne, this morning.

ENGAGEMENTS EAST OF AMIENS.

LONDON, August 7th.
5.25 a.m.

Fighting in the Marne and Aisne salient has for the moment subsided. Engagements are proceeding in the new zone east of Amiens, where the French gained ground and repulsed an attack near Montdidier, and the British strongly attacked in the Morlaucourt sector.

ENEMY EXPLANATION OF RETREAT.

ZURICH, August 7th.

Two local German-owned newspapers announce a further retreat by the Germans on the whole front from Arras to Rheims, and state that it is due to the necessity of sending troops to Russia.

EARLIER CABLES.

[REUTERS-HAVAS SERVICE.]

GERMAN RESISTANCE INCREASING.

PARIS, August 6th.

The resistance of the Germans on the banks of the Aisne and the Vesle is increasing, and they fight fiercely before going back.

In the Rheims sector the artillery duel continued for hours, with the machine-guns also very active.

In the region of St. Thierry, near Rheims, the Germans were caught with a heavy fire from the French guns just when they were concentrating and they were dispersed rapidly.

On the Avre around Montdidier their retirement is proceeding slowly.

The French have reached a line between Montdidier and Amiens almost on its entire length and occupy all the hills dominating the Avre valley.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HUNDRED AND FIFTY SUBMARINES DESTROYED.

LONDON, August 7th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George announced that at least 150 enemy submarines have been destroyed, over half of which were destroyed last year. (Cheers.)

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REVOLUTIONARY TROUBLES IN GERMANY.

FIFTY SUBMARINES DISAPPEAR AT SEA.

LONDON, August 7th.

The "Daily Express" Correspondent, at Amsterdam states that Herr Soltzendorff's resignation was due to revolutionary troubles at Wilhelmshaven on the part of sailors who, for six months past, have been carrying on propaganda with the object of stopping submarine work. It is stated that over 50 submarines disappeared at sea as a result of this propaganda. Twenty-three ringleaders have been sentenced to death and many arrests have been made at Kiel.

NORWEGIAN SHIPPING LOSSES.

LONDON, August 7th.

Norway lost 14 vessels in July with a tonnage of 15,444. This entailed the loss of 55 lives.

FRENCH TREASON TRIAL.

PARIS, August 7th.

M. Malvy has been convicted of dereliction of duty as an official.

INDIAN REFORM.

LONDON, August 7th.

In the House of Commons, during the debate on the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, Mr. Montagu announced the Government's decision to appoint a committee to specify the powers reserved and delegated and another Committee to examine the constituencies and franchises and the position of Legislative Councils in each Province.

PRICE OF SILVER BULLION FIXED.

LONDON, August 7th.

The new Defence of the Realm Regulations empowers the Treasury to fix the maximum price for silver bullion.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

WHITE GUARDS DRIVE OUT BOLSHEVIKS.

LONDON, August 7th.

An Archangel message, dated August 4th states:—The Bolsheviks last night occupied Isotogorske, the next station to Archangel, with reinforcements, but were driven out by the White Guards.

Search parties of peasants are bringing in numerous Red Guards found hiding in the districts. Further south they are revolting against the Bolsheviks.

SOVIET TRAITORS.

AMSTERDAM, August 7th.

A message from Moscow via Berlin states that M. Trotsky, in an order, says the members of the Archangel Soviet who ran away to save their skins are traitors and are punishable by death and shall be arrested.

EARLIER CABLES MARSHAL OF FRANCE

PARIS, August 7th.
Generalissimo Foch has been appointed Marshal of France and General Petain has been awarded the Military Medal.

LATER.

"A GREAT MAN OF WAR."

PARIS, August 7th.
M. Clemenceau, in recommending Generalissimo Foch's appointment as Marshal, after recapitulating his services, says:—"The dignity is not merely a recompense for past services; it will consecrate the authority of a great man of war called to lead the Allied armies to final victory."

[REUTERS-HAVAS SERVICE.]

FRENCH CROPS.

PARIS, August 7th.

The official reports on the French crop prospects are satisfactory, wheat being represented by the figure 72 against 61 in 1917.

ROUMANIA'S HARVEST.

AMSTERDAM, August 7th.

The "Kölnische Zeitung" Correspondent at Berlin writes that the wheat harvest of Roumania is a bad one, and that Germany cannot, therefore, rely upon supplies from Roumania.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPANESE FORCES LANDING AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

LONDON, August 7th.

A telegram from Geneva states that the Ukrainian Bureau at Lausanne learns that Japanese forces are landing at Vladivostock, protected by warships. Many Germans have been arrested.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS FALLING BACK.

SHANGHAI, August 7th.

A message from Vladivostock, dated August 3rd, states that the Czecho-Slovaks on the Usuri Front are falling back.

FORCES AWAITING THE CZECHO-SLOVAKS.

HARBIN, August 3rd.

General Semenov's forces in the vicinity of the Manchurian station are awaiting the Czecho-Slovaks with whom they are co-operating.

Austro-German reinforcements are arriving on the Manchurian-Moklak fronts.

SIAMESE CONTINGENT IN FRANCE.

LONDON, August 7th.

The "Morning Post" announces that the Siamese contingent has arrived in France.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

GERMAN PRESS ANXIOUS.

BERNE, August 7th.

The Czecho-Slovaks in Russia are causing increasing anxiety to the German Press.

The "Post" of the 2nd instant says people who, after four years, recommence war are idealists animated with the conviction that they are fighting for a national ideal. This explains the forces of attraction exercised by them. Japan is furnishing them with arms and ammunition and the United States is helping them by intervening in North Russia. It is high time, the paper concludes, that the situation should be cleared up.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

PROPOSED VICE-PRESIDENT.

It was decided at the Tientsin meetings that Cho Kun is to be appointed Vice-President. Tin Sui-shang has announced that he will refuse the Presidency.

WAR SERVICE CHEVRONS FOR THE MERCHANT SERVICE.

Sir A. Stanley, replying to Mr. Peto in the House of Commons, said he had been approached by representatives of the officers of merchant ships, who asked that these officers should be permitted to wear on their uniforms war service chevrons similar to those which had now been introduced in connection with the naval and military forces. The torpedo badges for the merchant service had only just been instituted, and he should prefer to see how that operated before considering whether the military and naval chevrons should be extended to the merchant service.

A SEQUEL TO THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

INDIAN CONSTABLE CHARGED WITH NEGLIGENCE OF DUTY.

THE REDUCTION OF THE EUROPEAN STAFF.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, the case was resumed, before Mr. J. R. Wood, in which an Indian constable, B145, was charged with neglecting his duty on the occasion of the murder of Sergeant Glendinning at Tai O on July 17th.

Mr. T. H. King (acting D.S.P.) prosecuted and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared for the defendant.

Mr. King said he forgot to mention in his previous evidence that defendant when on guard could have communicated with the senior officer by means of his whistle instead of leaving his post.

Mr. Shenton—If he saw the Police officers running away he would naturally think they were cognisant of something!

Mr. King: Yes.

A copy of the instructions given to constables was then handed in.

Mr. Shenton—I think, Mr. King, you said yesterday that after an incident at an island police station certain fresh regulations were made for the out-stations.

Mr. King:—Owing to the Cheung Chow incident certain steps were considered and we made certain arrangements. I do not know if they were actually put into print.

They incorporated certain particular instructions, which were communicated verbally?—I put it rather that certain new dispositions and duties were made.

And the lists given to the Inspector and Sergeant-Major were substantially correct? You remember that both detailed a number of duties?—Yes, if you are referring to the instructions to the constables. I might add that their instructions are further checked by the visits of superintendents every quarter. The Indian, Chinese, and European Police are all examined as to their duties.

I think it would be fair to say it would be better to have these instructions in writing or printing?—I cannot say that; my reason is that many of the men cannot read.

It would, however, ensure that the Sergeant-Major and Inspector properly instructed?—Certainly, before they become Sergeant-Majors they are thoroughly acquainted with English.

We are all aware now that certain specific instructions were given for those in the out-stations?—Yes.

I would suggest that it would have been undoubtedly better if those instructions were in writing?—Yes.

Who was responsible for sending B18 back to Tai O on July 16th, after he was charged, before the Magistracy?—The Captain Superintendent of Police. I gave the order after consulting him.

Do you remember, Mr. King, a very similar incident at Taiipo last winter? The facts were almost the same—the largess of a watch and chain from a Chinese constable at Taiipo by an Indian constable. I defended, and the man was detained in gaol the whole time and was only allowed to attend the case. The man was eventually fined \$50—I remember there was an Indian mixed up with the case, but I cannot recollect the facts.

Mr. Wood—Was I deciding that case?

Mr. Shenton—No; Mr. Orme.

Mr. Wood—I do not know whether the facts are relevant to this case.

Mr. Shenton—They are relevant, because a different sort of procedure was adopted in this case.

Mr. King—I do not agree with Mr. Shenton that a different sort of procedure was adopted in this case. B18 was sent to Tai O to collect his luggage and then return, in the same way that the Taiipo man was sent. I do not know whether he went to collect his luggage or not.

Mr. Shenton—As a matter of fact he did not. Has there always been only one European at Tai O?—Mr. King: Oh, no. We had always two before the war. The staff was reduced to one in February, 1916. The second man went back to Tai O in February, 1917. The staff was then increased to two. It was again reduced to one on August 4th, 1917, when the second man retired, and there has been one there ever since.

May I ask you on whose instructions the staff was reduced?—On the instructions of the Captain Superintendent. The man retired and he was not replaced?—No.

Under specific directions? Was he not sick?—No, he retired.

His vacancy has not been filled up on instructions?—Yes, with the O.S.P.'s knowledge.

New, Mr. King, you conducted the recess inquiry in this case?—Yes, under the C.S.P.'s instructions.

Am I correct in saying that no evidence was given as to the reduction of the staff at Tai O at that enquiry?—I cannot recollect.

As a matter of fact, the jury recommended that the staff at Tai O should not be less than two?—I think there was a rider to that effect.

The jury says, "We recommend to the Government the advisability of having at least two European officers stationed at all isolated stations."—Yes.

I am going to make a suggestion. I think the evidence just referred to should have been brought before the jury at that inquiry. It is of sufficient importance.

Mr. Wood—I do not think Mr. King should answer that question.

Mr. King—I don't think I should; it is a matter of opinion.

Mr. Shenton—In my opinion I think it is important to the man who is charged.

Mr. Wood—I think it is irrelevant.

Mr. Shenton—Very well, your worship. Does your worship's ruling apply to further questions on that point? I was intending to put further questions.

Mr. Wood—Yes.

Mr. Shenton—The reason why I am pressing for an answer to that question is that there was an express recommendation by the jury, and you must consider that these facts were important and that the jury should have had them placed before them before they were asked to comment.

Mr. Wood—I have said before, it is not relevant.

The oath of allegiance taken by a recruit on joining the Police Force was also put in as evidence.

INDIAN CONSTABLE CONFESSES FEAR.

Defendant then went into the witness-box. He said he had been in the Police Force for nine years and during that period he had been stationed in the New Territory and in Hongkong. On July 17th he went on duty at Tai O station at 10 a.m. After about half-an-hour he heard a noise like a rifle report. He was then standing at the back of the station and noticed Indian constables 202, 38, and 261, and others, both Indian and Chinese, running to the eastern gate. He did not know if the Senior Sergeants were amongst the number. He did not pay particular attention to them. It was a sudden attack and as everyone else ran away he did the same. He did not notice from where the shot came. He went up the hillside and stayed there for 24 hours. His mind was upset at the time. If there had been someone in authority who could have given him instructions as to the best course to adopt, he would have been able to make up his mind to do something.

Mr. Shenton—Do you think if there had been a second European the situation would have been saved?—Witness: Yes, if there was someone present who asked us to keep cool all would have stopped.

What did you think had happened at the Police Station?—I heard shots fired and after my mind was settled I thought they came from the station.

Were many shots fired?—Yes, for 24 hours. What do you think had happened to the people inside the station?—I thought all had been killed. You remember the Chinese Interpreter coming along?—I saw him at Tai O village when the launch arrived. Then we all went to the station. Continuing, defendant said he met the Chinese Interpreter just before the Police launch came and the latter told him to stay where he was because if he went to the Police Station he might be killed. The launch then came alongside and all of them went to the wharf to meet the Sergeant. They then went to the station and witness, with other Indians, assisted in collecting the boxes and getting Mrs. Glendinning down. By this time all the Indians had returned, confidence having been restored by the presence of the European Sergeant who came on the scene. Defendant did not see Mrs. Glendinning till they went to rescue her.

Cross-examined by Mr. King, defendant stated that before joining the Police he was in the 33rd Burma Regiment. He had always been on sentry. In the Army when he heard a shot it was his duty to inform the Captain. That was according to instructions. They had to report any attack from outside.

Mr. King—Suppose you heard a shot, would you not turn out the guard and the captain?—Witness: Yes.

In the Army you are not supplied with a whistle?—No.

In the Police Force you are?—Yes.

Have you received instructions at Tai O as to the duty of a station guard?—No, the instructions were to keep a sharp look-out.

Were you not taught that when on beat you must report to the Sergeant any occurrence taking place?—Yes.

Did you blow your whistle?—No.

Why not?—Because the people were running; the attack was made from inside the station and there was nothing to report.

How do you know the attack came from inside the station?—Because all people ran from inside.

Did you not tell the Coroner you did not know where the shot came from?—Yes; then I did not know.

How many shots had been fired when you ran?—One.

Did you know then that the shot had come from the station?—No; not at that time.

Suppose the European Sergeant was in Hongkong and the two Indians Sergeants were elsewhere you would be responsible for the station?—Yes, the senior man is considered to be responsible.

You said that if there had been another European in the station you would have remained confident. Did you know the Sergeant's wife was in the station (I do not suggest she should have given orders)?

—I know she was in the station that morning.

Did you attempt to quieten your mind or regain confidence by seeing that she was all right?—Not at that time. When I went outside the thought of Mrs. Glendinning struck me.

What did you do?—I heard shots coming from the station. I dare not go back and could not think of anything else.

Why did you not go back and fire the rifle at the man who was firing the shots?—Because I did not know who the man was or where he was. How could I shoot without a target or instructions?

Mr. Wood—Were you afraid to go back?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. King—You say when the Sergeant Interpreter met you he asked you to stay there and not go to the station as you would be killed. Did not the Sergeant ask you to wait there and shoot B18 if he came out?—Witness: No.

Mr. Wood—Suppose you were on "sentry go" in the army and ran away, what would happen to you?—Defendant: No one could have run away on this occasion in the Army.

Answer my question. If you were in the Army and ran away from your post what would happen to you?—If was a sudden attack; I cannot say what the Government would have done to me.

Now, if a man in the Army runs away from his post, he is tried by Court-martial and shot?—It was not my neglect at all. I do not know what the Government would think of me.

Do you think you were right in leaving your post at Tai O station?—I cannot say anything about it.

You heard from the evidence that Mrs. Glendinning was in the station; do you think it was right for you to go away?—When all the people ran I ran.

But you were the man on duty; you were expected to guard?—Yes.

You remember the Chinese fish-seller said that when he heard the shot he looked into the charge-room?—I did not see him. Does your worship think if I knew that Sergeant Glendinning was dead I would have run away?—I would never have run away.

You had arms?—What could I do with them? The fish-seller might have seen things inside; I was outside. A sentry's duty is to look after the outside—in case of a sudden attack or anything happening from outside.

Mr. Shenton—There was no object in blowing your whistle when you saw the people running out of the station?—Witness: I was surprised and did not know why they were running away.

The hearing was adjourned till this afternoon, when Mr. Shenton will address the Court for the defence.

HONOURS!

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I was seized with apprehension. They'd discover some pretension To rope me in, and do this thing to me.

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H.M. in Sunday Times.

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